

NIGHT SESSION ON CUBA

Debate On the Resolutions Interesting But Not Exciting.

SHORT TALKS PRO AND CON

Vote Will Be Had Tomorrow and the Adoption of the Conference Report Is Thought to Be Assured—Night Session Filled the Galleries and Likewise the Record.

Six hours were yesterday devoted to the House to a further discussion of the conference report on the Cuban resolutions. With the aid of a night session lasting from 8 to 10 o'clock, the time allotted for debate was concluded, and tomorrow immediately after the reading of the journal a final vote will be taken.

The resolutions will be adopted by an overwhelming majority. It will be less than that with which the original House resolutions were passed March 2, but sufficient to amply express the great preponderance of public sentiment in favor of Cuban recognition.

The debate yesterday was characterized by much earnestness, but was devoid of sensational incidents. The attendance, both on the floor and in the galleries, was less than on previous occasions. Mr. Cullum has been the theme, but this was due to the general inclination to take a half holiday on Saturday rather than any material decrease of interest.

During the day's debate those who championed the cause of Cuba were Messrs. Adams of Pennsylvania, Knox, Cockrell, Newland, Stewart, and others. Messrs. Cullum and Buck, those in opposition were Messrs. Gillette of Massachusetts, Russell and Turner of Georgia.

QUESTIONS BY MR. DAVIS.

Mr. Mahony stated that he would vote for the conference report, but criticized the Foreign Affairs Committee for bringing them into the House.

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania opened the debate with a speech of several minutes, and was followed by Mr. Knox, Iowa, speaking for Cuba.

Mr. Knox read a letter from his colleague, Mr. Drayner, in which the latter had set forth the reasons why he opposed the resolutions. In submitting the letter, Mr. Knox expressed regret that he could not agree with Drayner. If the matter were decided by a vote of the House, he would vote in favor of Cuba.

Mr. Gillette of Massachusetts opposed the resolutions. He admitted that the overwhelming sentiment of the House was in favor of Cuba, but he believed that the House should not be hurried into a decision. He believed that the House should wait until the next session, when the matter could be decided by a vote of the people.

His own sympathy, Mr. Gillette said, went out to the Cuban people, but he did not see how any American, with the memories of the revolution and all the history of the country in his mind, could withhold his sympathy from Spain.

Mr. Cockrell of Texas earnestly advocated the cause of Cuba. It was time, he said, that intelligent rights were accorded the struggling people of Cuba. The resolutions were left to him, he would go further than the resolutions proposed.

OPPOSITION FROM VIRGINIA.

Mr. Elliot of Virginia opposed the resolutions on the ground that the insurgents had not yet reached the point at which they would justify extending belligerent rights to them.

Mr. Newland associated the adoption of the report. He associated it with a force of 125,000 men under his command. The Spanish general had just announced that he would require at least two years to put down the insurrection.

As to the objection that the resolutions should not be adopted because Spain was a friendly nation, Mr. Newland said that eleven counties, with ninety-nine votes, had voted in favor of the resolutions. The resolutions were not really friendly to each other; they were either at peace or war, but not friendly. He said Spain should understand that the United States was not a friendly nation to her.

Mr. Stewart of New Jersey, also favoring the resolutions, declared that the United States should not be in a position to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban people.

Mr. Russell of Georgia asked why the United States should not be in a position to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban people. These insurgents, over whom so many crocodile tears have been shed, are what we used to call bushwhackers and bandits. Mr. Russell said that the United States should not be in a position to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban people.

DEFERRED REVISIONS.

Mr. Walsh occupied the attention of the House, he said, for the purpose of expressing his approval of the resolutions and to defend Senator Hill of New York from the charges made by Mr. Adams that he was a traitor to the cause of Cuba. Mr. Walsh said that he was a traitor to the cause of Cuba.

Mr. Turner of Georgia argued somewhat elaborately against the resolutions and called attention to the fact that in Cuba there existed a condition which was not equal in any Southern State. A contention for the mastery between the two races in Cuba, Mr. Turner said, would do any thing. It would have been better had the initiative been taken by the executive. But the failure of the President, which he submitted to the House, was a failure to properly represent American sentiment—would not excuse Congress for inaction. "Cuba shall be, Cuba must be free," was the conclusion of Mr. Turner's peroration, which was received with applause in the galleries and on the floor.

ON A PRIVILEGED QUESTION.

Mr. Wheeler favored the passage of the resolutions, and Mr. Mahony said he would vote for them, but under protest. The last speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Buck of Louisiana, who pleaded eloquently for Cuba. The debate was interrupted near the close of the session by Mr. Bartlett, Dem., of Georgia, who, under a privileged question, made an explanation of his action with the show famous circular which formed the subject of an acrimonious colloquy between Messrs. Gibson and Sulzer in the course of the debate on the Bayard resolutions.

From this it appeared that the copy of the circular which Mr. Sulzer exhibited had been given to Mr. Bartlett by the printer in whose office it had been printed. He brought it to the House, he said, and it had been passed from hand to hand until it reached Mr. Sulzer. Mr. Bartlett disclaimed any connection with the use of the circular made by Mr. Sulzer, which was without his knowledge or consent.

Mr. Gibson accepted Mr. Bartlett's disclaimer and withdrew any implication upon that gentleman's connection with the incident which reflected upon him in any way.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts presided at the evening session. The public galleries were crowded. The public galleries were crowded.

CALL FOR THE MILITIA

Political Differences Strained to the Breaking Point in Louisiana.

New Orleans, April 4.—A special tonight to the Daily States from Opelousas, St. Landry parish, represents affairs there as unchanged, but the tension between the white supremacy Democrats on the one side and the populist Republicans on the other is strained almost to the point of breaking.

The mayor of Opelousas is a populist and the sheriff of St. Landry is a Democrat. The sheriff has invited the Federal troops to send a company of militia to St. Landry to preserve the peace at election day, April 21. It is believed that serious disturbances will ensue at that time. Gov. Foster has not responded to the request.

Attempts have been made and failed to bring about a settlement of all the trouble by means of the mediation of the national officers, which are the home of the populist and a white primary, but the populists and Republicans declined the plan.

ARE NOT ALL FOR MORTON

New York State Meeting Urges McKinley's Boom.

Conventions of Republicans in Various States—Reed Delegates in Massachusetts.

Albany, N. Y., April 4.—An enthusiastic meeting of Republicans, including many county and municipal officers, was held this evening in the court house, to institute a movement favorable to McKinley as second choice for President.

Numerous speeches were made endorsing the candidacy of Governor Morton, but declining emphatically that the national delegates from this Congressional district should be strongly assured of the public sentiment for McKinley, should Mr. Morton be elected.

The Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, presided at the meeting. A committee was appointed to arrange for a mass meeting next week, and to circulate petitions addressed to the delegates, Representative McKim and Senator Chandler, to support the wishes of the Republicans of this district in the June convention.

Baltimore, April 4.—The friends of McKinley, in which the Maryland house of delegates, carried the Republican primaries in Anne Arundel county today and elected five delegates favorable to McKinley for Congress from the Fifth district. More than usual interest attached to the result of this contest. The outcome probably indicates that the Republican party is generally in the lead in the Maryland house of delegates.

Mr. James A. Gary, the present national committeeman from this State, was elected to the position of national committeeman from the Fifth district. The Republican convention held today nominated Reed delegates to the National Convention.

Washington, Pa., April 4.—The Republican primaries in Lycoming county, held resulted in the election of Elias Deemer for National delegate, over Elias H. C. Parsons, Democrat. The election was made on a McKinley platform and Parsons was for Quay. The voters were given an opportunity to vote for McKinley or Parsons.

President and McKinley had fully three-fourths of the entire ballot, with Quay second and Allison third.

There was very little opposition to Quay getting the national delegates from Schuylkill county, at today's Republican county convention, and McKinley was elected with a slight scattering vote for several others. The main issue was against Congressman Brannin being made a delegate, and he withdrew early in the day in favor of Finney. The resolutions endorse McKinley for second choice.

Louisville, Ky., April 4.—Reports of today that the Kentucky county convention received up to 10:30 o'clock show that eleven counties, with ninety-nine votes, had voted in favor of the resolutions. The resolutions were not really friendly to each other; they were either at peace or war, but not friendly. He said Spain should understand that the United States was not a friendly nation to her.

The split vote in other counties, however, gives Bradley a slight majority. Other conventions are to be held Monday.

BY A WASHINGTON EXPRESS.

Two Young Men Killed by a Train

Pittsburg, Pa., April 4.—This morning Stuart Jencks, aged sixteen years, and August Jencks, aged nineteen years, both of Columbus, O., were walking on the Panhandle Railroad tracks near Corks Creek, when they were struck by a freight train. They stepped aside to permit a freight train to pass.

The Washington Pennsylvania express said that the two young men were struck by a freight train. The train was moving at a great rate of speed, and the young men were unable to get out of the way in time.

The boys had been in Pittsburg in quest of work, and had just started to return home. They were walking on the tracks, and were struck by a freight train.

AWAIT THE POPE'S DECREE.

London, April 4.—Ecclesiastical circles are awaiting with intense interest the pope's deliverance relative to the validity of the ordination of Protestant priests. Cardinal Vaughan is eager to obtain a papal denunciation thereof as affecting the Anglican orders. It is reported that the pope is inclined to issue a decree that will tend to retard Anglican conversions, while accelerating a rapprochement between the Anglican and Greek churches. He has appointed a committee of cardinals and minor ecclesiastics, including three Englishmen, to examine the question. Mr. Merry Delval is the secretary of the committee.

LANGDON HABEAS CORPUS.

Writ Brought by the Alleged Philadelphia Murderer's Attorneys.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 4.—Judge Breezy this afternoon, upon application of A. S. L. Shields, of counsel for Samuel P. Langdon, granted a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the Philadelphia authorities, who Langdon should not be discharged from custody.

GERMAN CALM UNCERTAIN

Sincerity of Her Attitude Toward England Is Suspected.

PRESS OPINION IS DIVIDED

Declaration in Favor of the Nile Expedition Thought Not to Imply Permission to Encroach Upon the Transvaal—Coalition of South African States May Require Interference.

Berlin, April 4.—The recent developments of the government's policy have created a feeling of uncertainty within the German diplomatic circle, where the tendency of the policy of the government is best known.

While Minister von Bismarck, minister of foreign affairs, is inspiring the Cologne Gazette and the Hamburg Correspondence to declare that the government policy remains strictly the same as it was recently proclaimed in the Reichstag, well-informed opinion outside of the government can only see a deplorable vacillation instead of the firmness and decision which the government authorities affect.

The emperor's telegram of congratulation to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, which was supposed to be a declaration of an anti-English policy in the part of Germany in South Africa, received the spontaneous assent of all Germany.

Now the government has adopted a line of absolute friendliness toward England and is supporting the Egyptian expedition upon the Nile and also seems to be inclined to regard with sympathy the Transvaal Republic against British encroachments.

NOT A PROTECTORATE.

The Hamburg Correspondence, as quoted in the North German Gazette, says that Germany does not desire any protectorate over the Transvaal, and adds that if President Kruger makes an appeal to the powers against the British Republic, the powers will certainly intervene in the Transvaal to insure the independence of the Transvaal.

Everybody who reads this would accept as an assurance that Germany would actively intervene in behalf of the Transvaal should Great Britain attempt coercion measures.

The North German Gazette gives equal prominence to an article reproduced from the Hamburg Nachrichten, which is a more moderate organ, saying that Germany, on account of the Transvaal Republic, is more disposed to be set up before the general world, the situation offering ample opportunity for Germany to show her friendship toward the Transvaal.

These uncertain pronouncements, however, do not meet the approval of the press generally. The Vossische Zeitung holds that an English policy of adventure in the Transvaal would threaten the independence of the powers.

COALITION AGAINST ENGLAND.

The National Zeitung says: "Great Britain must accept the German view of South African affairs or face imminent danger." The Vossische Zeitung predicts that a coalition of the South African states will be formed against England, which will result in the interference of the powers.

The Vossische Zeitung also says that the German view of South African affairs is that the Transvaal Republic is a more moderate organ, saying that Germany, on account of the Transvaal Republic, is more disposed to be set up before the general world, the situation offering ample opportunity for Germany to show her friendship toward the Transvaal.

Br. Miguel's opponents accuse him of inciting Prussian antagonism against the imperial measure by questioning the loyalty of the Prussian government. Br. Miguel, however, denies this charge, and says that he is only a private citizen.

RELEASED THE DUELIST.

Lieut. Von Kottelshott, who killed a lawyer Zenger, was released. The reason for his release was that he was a private citizen.

THREE MORE SEALING VESSELS.

St. John's Newfoundland, April 4.—The sealing season is well advanced today, the Greenland, with 22,000 seals; the Walrus, with 12,000, and the Leopard, with 9,000, all full cargoes. The reports of the vessels are all favorable and indicate a prospect of considerable improvement in the catch before the fishery ends. The total catch is likely to reach 150,000, against 120,000 last year.

Think Weyler Will Fall.

Berlin, April 4.—The North German Gazette reaches the conclusion from a study of the situation in Cuba, that Captain General Weyler will eventually find himself quite unable to fulfill his promise to suppress the rebellion. If he practices severity, the Gazette says, the Americans will find a pretext to interfere in the interests of humanity, and without resorting to severity he will fail.

England and Italy Co-operate.

Rome, April 4.—It is stated that the military attaché of the British embassy has received orders to proceed to Massawa to examine into the situation at Kassala. This is considered to be proof of the accord between Great Britain and Italy for common action for the common defense of Kassala.

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THE LONELY NEST

PAID BY THE QUEEN

Spanish General Melguz Killed Nine Unarmed Persons.

HAD AN ARMY 1,500 STRONG

Near Balmora, Havana Province.—One of the victims was a child—burned alive. The Queen sent her congratulations on the military exploit.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., April 4.—Here is a detailed account of the latest feat of arms of Gen. Melguz, for which the queen has paid him.

One hundred and twenty-five men re-considering the farm El Desquite, owned by Fernandez de Castro, near Balmora, Havana province, last Saturday met two soldiers of Aguirre's band.

They captured one named Pedro Poirer, six years of age and colored. Though shot, he defended himself and severely wounded a man named Capt. Fellos and one lieutenant and two soldiers, slightly wounded. The soldiers were killed.

Both were slaves of Juan de la Masa Munoz, who went to the States in 1864, remained fifteen years, and obtained his freedom in 1879. The band of the six-year-old child was entirely severed from the body. The troops fired the cane fields for the purpose of driving out any Cuban hiding. They burned a fine stone dwelling worth \$25,000.

PAID BY THE QUEEN.

Melguz's official report stated eighteen insurgents were killed, the Spanish lost a captain, seriously wounded, and a lieutenant and two soldiers slightly wounded. Melguz is the same officer who commanded the troops that committed the Delgado affair. The minister of war at Madrid, Gen. Arzobispo, has ordered the troops that committed the Delgado affair.

Knowing with satisfaction the feat of arms realized by General Melguz, of the Galicia squadron, his majesty and his highness, the duke of Alba, have decided to reward him with a pension of 10,000 pesetas.

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TRAINS STALLED BY SNOW.

Severe Storm in Northern New York Delays Traffic.

Malone, N. Y., April 4.—For over twenty-four hours it has been snowing and blowing here, and the continuation of the storm has delayed the trains of the season last night, delaying railroad traffic. The morning express from St. Albans, due here at 9 o'clock, did not arrive at 2 p. m. and is not expected until tonight.

There is a freight train stalled in a cut at Brandy Brook, and in trying to pull out the cars, they were derailed and around them the snow has been piling all day. The storm is as severe, with the exception of the amount of snow which has fallen, as any of the winter, and sleighs have again taken the places of wagons on the highways. It is stated that this is the fifth consecutive week in which trains have been stalled on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain division of the Central Vermont Railroad by heavy snow.

IS PARDONED BY THE CZAR

Nihilist in This Country Gave Valuable Information.

Philadelphia, April 4.—Gregor Krasnow, a Russian Nihilist, who is alleged to have been implicated in the plot that resulted in the assassination of Alexander II, czar of Russia, sailed for Liverpool this afternoon on the steamship Edgeland.

He came here from Chicago, where he was known as H. M. Shike. At the time of the assassination he was only eighteen years old, and through powerful influence was released on bail and afterwards fled. A brother, sister and three cousins of his were arrested and were in the crime and they were executed.

Krasnow, it is said, has a pardon from the new czar, granted in consideration of giving information as to others who were concerned in his grandfather's death. He was believed to have been dead and thus succeeded in evading the vigilance of the Russian police, when he became desirous of securing part of a fortune of 6,000,000 roubles, left by his father, and applied for a pardon, which was given him with a position in the Russian secret service.

The representatives of the Russian secret service are determined, if possible, to prevent Krasnow from returning to Russia. They say that if he can be induced to reconsider his purpose of joining the czar's secret service his friends will provide liberally for him.

If he reaches his native land again, however, it is likely that many persons high in authority will be punished. Since March 14 he is believed to have been in the city of St. Petersburg, and this led to his pardon.

CHARTER OAK PARK SOLD.

Famous Hartford Race Track Abandoned on Account of Anti-Pool Law.

Hartford, Conn., April 4.—Charter Oak Park, the famous race track, which has been in operation for many years, has been abandoned on account of the anti-pool law of 1895, which prohibits all pool selling and betting on horse racing and games of chance, and the managers of the association assert that racing cannot be conducted without loss as long as that law stands on the statute books.

The property was knocked down to Col. Henry Kennedy, a vice president of the Charter Oak Park Association, for \$19,000. The track was built in 1872, and cost the association \$100,000. It has been improved and expanded \$100,000 in improvements.

FIRST WIFE CLAIMS IT.

Mrs. Rosekrans Argues on the Date of Her Divorce.

Chicago, April 4.—Elizabeth Rosekrans, first wife of the late Selim Grant Rosekrans, the board of trade officer who died intestate at Orlando, Fla., March 1, is suing for a divorce from her second husband, John Rosekrans, on the ground that he is a bigamist.

The suit is directed against the supposed widow Margaret Victoria, who is the young wife of John Rosekrans. The suit is in the nature of a claim for the whole estate.

Rosekrans and his first wife were married in Philadelphia in 1872. The bulk of the dead man's personal property is in safe deposit vaults and the court is asked to restrain Rosekrans, as \$250,000 in the maiden name of his sister. Almost at the time the will was filed, the funeral services were being held from the family residence.

ASSAULTED BY TRAMPS.

Michigan Country Girl's Clothes Were Set on Fire.

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 4.—Late this afternoon, Sheriff Coffey, while on duty, received a message from Martin, Mich., officers stating that a country girl had been assaulted by tramps near Martin.

Before the girls escaped the girls' clothes were set on fire. The girls were taken to the hospital and are now recovering. The girls were taken to the hospital and are now recovering.

POKER GAMES DISTURBED

Two Gambling Joints Pulled by a Squad of Police.

ONE WAS NEXT TO A CHURCH

Religious Services Had Been Interrupted by the Noise of the Players. Proprietors and Paraphernalia Captured and a List of the Players' Names Taken for Witnesses.

Poker rooms maintained by J. Ferd Moore at the Martin House, and by William L. Conway at 456 C Street northwest, were raided by the police of the Sixth precinct last night.

The proprietors and a mass of poker furniture were captured, and twenty-five players were arrested and released upon their promising to appear in police court tomorrow. The raids were a success, from the standpoint of the police, and spread terror through the ranks of the private poker players in that part of the city.

Police station No. 6 was littered with gambling paraphernalia, the station block was written over with the names of gamblers. Several of the men taken as witnesses pleaded that their names be withheld from publication, and the police promised that no unnecessary publicity should be given.

The first raid made was that on the poker joint run by William L. Conway, at No. 456 C Street. The house is kept by a woman who is ignorant of the nature of the proceedings, and she was taken to the police station. The police found a large number of poker players in that part of the city.

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